

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1789.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD at his Office in Main Street, where Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. for this paper, are thankfully received, and PRINTING in its different branches done with Care and Expedition.

## JUST OPENED.

By WILSON and PARKER,

At their new store in Lexington, nearly opposite the new court house, a general assortment of

## MERCHANDIZE,

Among which are the following, viz:

**SUPERFINE** broad cloths.  
Second do. assorted.  
Fearnought, velvets, & corduroys.  
Jeans, fustians, and black fatinet.  
Camlets and moreens.  
Shallons assorted.  
Durants, calimancoes, & apron check.  
Chintzes, and calicoes assorted.  
Irish linsens assorted.  
Plain lawn and lawn handkerchiefs.  
Muslin. Silk handkerchiefs assorted.  
Cotton, linen, and check do.  
White edging, and black lace.  
Moles and perlings.  
Cotton, thread, and silk hoes.  
Ribbands assorted. Sewing silk.  
Flannel and sleeve links.  
Silk waistcoat patterns.  
Bed ticking and garters.  
Straining and ciringle web assorted.  
Men's and Women's shoes.  
Buttons assorted.  
Shoe and knee buckles.  
Thimbles and knitting needles.  
Fine and coarse combs assorted.  
Table and tea spoons.  
Table knives and forks.  
Pen, butcher, and cutteau knives.  
Drawing knives, and foot adzes.  
Croscut, tenon, fish, & compass saws.  
Saddlions and curry combs.  
Men's and women's stirrup irons.  
Screw augers and gimblets.  
German steel, Chisels and plane bits.  
Wheel irons and files assorted.  
Scissors and sheers assorted.  
H and H. hinges.  
Chest, cupboard, and table hinges.  
Drawer and desk mounting.  
Carpenter's compasses & wood screws.  
Knob and thumb latches.  
Candlesticks and stock locks.  
Curb and fleissie bridle bits.  
Staples and plates.  
3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. nails.  
Flooring brads & faddler's racks assort.  
Headfall buckles and Jews harps.  
Aul blades and shoe-makers tacks.  
Walters assort.  
Black ball, scythes, pickles, and hoes.  
Gun locks and flints.  
Brass butts, dates, and spectacles.  
Chest and cupboard locks.  
Frying pans.  
Cotton, wool, and tow cards.  
Cups and saucers assorted.  
Soup and shallow plates.  
Tea and sugar pots.  
Cream jugs and pepper castors.  
Quart and pint mugs.  
Salt cellars, bowls and coffee pots.  
Pitchers and tumblers.  
Rummers and wine glasses.  
Paper looking glasses.  
Coffee, loaf and brown sugar.  
Molasses and raffin.  
Hyson and Bohea teas.  
Coperas, brimstone, allum, ginger, pepper, allspice, nutmegs and mustard.  
Judigo, madder and logwood.  
Spirits and wine.  
Powder, lead, and shot.  
Castile soap.  
Writing paper and wafers.  
Testaments and Watt's Hymns.  
Spelling books and primers, &c. &c.

A large company will meet at the Crab Orchard, the 17th of June, in order to start early the next morning through the Wilderness.

DAVID HUMPHREYS,  
CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

**MOST** respectfully informs the public, that he lives near the new court-house, at the sign of the Buffalo, where he carries on the clock and watch making business, in all its various branches.—Merchants, and others, may be furnished with labels, or any kind of device, neatly engraved on copper, and printed on the most reasonable terms.—Also DEVICES in hair, tor rings, lockets, &c. executed in a neat and elegant manner.

LEXINGTON, May 11, 1789.

Just opened, and for sale by  
**BENJAMIN BEALL & Co.**  
At their Store, in Danville, a large and general assortment of

**DRY** goods, hard ware and groceries, with a quantity of nails of different sizes, also lampblack and fish oil, which they are determined to sell on as moderate terms as possible for cash, ginlang, final settlement certificates, Furs, viz Fox, Racon, Otter and Mink skins.

## FOR SALE

**AT** this place, a variety of well assorted goods, which will be given in exchange for the ensuing crop of tobacco; any person may have the goods now, by giving unexceptionable security to

M. NAGLE.

Holders, May 19, 1789. 38 tf

JEREMIAH MORIARTY,

**WILL** teach dancing in Lexington, Danville, and in Col. Marshall's neighbourhood, on moderate terms; he requests the employers will please to be timely in their subscriptions, by which he can judge if there be a sufficient inducement to become a resident: his character and method are well supported. Teaches geography and use of the Globes, having a pair on a new construction, with Captain Cook's discoveries.—Lectures at Captain Young's, in Lexington. 1f.

## TO BE SOLD

**SEVERAL** very valuable tracts of land lying on the waters of Clear Creek, in the County of Fayette, about ten or twelve miles from Lexington, which are patented in the name of William Stevart. Also to be let for a term of years, two valuable tracts of land, one on Glen's creek, and the other on the trough spring: Together with several other tracts in the different Counties in this district. The terms may be known by applying to Harry Innes, Esquire, in Danville, or to the subscriber about six miles from Danville, in Lincoln County.

THOMAS TODD

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the **GRAMMAR SCHOOL** under the direction of the committee of the board of trustees for the Transylvania Seminary, is opened at the Public school-house adjacent to the Presbyterian meeting house, near Lexington: in the neighbourhood of which, boarding and accommodations for students, may perhaps, be had as good and cheap, as in any part of this district: and tuition at the moderate rate of three pounds per annum. By order of the committee.

W. WARD, ch. com.

ROBERT PARKER,

Has just arrived from Philadelphia, and has now opened for sale at his store in Lexington, at the corner of main and cross streets, a general assortment of

**DRY** GOODS, Groceries, Cutlery, Iron-mongry, Queens and Delf Ware. Window Glais, Stationary, Medicine, a good eight day clock, &c. &c. which he is determined to sell on the most moderate terms, for cash, country made linen, corn, sugar, salt, &c.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber, near Lexington, last March, a yellow red HEIFER, about one year old, no mark or brand: Appraised to 8s.

WILLIAM GIBSON.

Fayette, May 12, 1789. 43

## JUST OPENING.

In the Store lately occupied by Mr. John Duncan, and opposite Mr. Young's Tavern.

A large and general assortment of **DRY** Goods and Groceries, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms for Cash or Ginlang of a good quality.

WILLIAM MORTON & Co.  
Lexington June 2, 1789.

## NOTICE

**IS** hereby given to the different County Court Clerks within this District, that I am commissioned by his Excellency the Governor to be receiver for the District of Kentucky, agreeable to an act of the last session of assembly; and that I shall attend at Danville from the fifteenth day of the present supreme Court, until the last day of the same, in order to settle with the said Clerks and receive the money paid to them as taxes on law process, alienations of land &c.

41-42.

T. Marshall.

**TAKEN** up by the subscriber, living near the head of Davy's fork of Elk-Horn creek, a brindled steer, with a white face, and some white under the belly, between three and four years old, marked with a swallow fork in each ear and slit under the right; also a dark brindled steer between four and five years old, a white list on his back and white under his belly, marked with a crop and slit in each ear; appraised to three pounds each.

William Smith.

Proceedings of Congress.  
HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

Monday, April 13, 1789.

**AP**ETITION from a committee of the shipwrights in the city of Charleston was read, praying the attention of Congress to pass such navigation laws, as might restore to the union that degree of commerce which a combination of untoward circumstances had hitherto deprived them of.

Ordered, that it be referred to the committee of the whole house.

Tuesday, April 14, 1789, A.M.  
The house met, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

ON THE STATE OF THE UNION.  
Mr. Page in the chair.

The committee agreed to take up the articles one by one, and determine the duties which ought to be laid on each.

Mr. Bland was still of opinion that the committee had not sufficient information to proceed in making their system a permanent one: For his part, he could speak for himself, and would own that he was far from possessing ability to perfect any thing of the kind at present; if a majority of the house were in a similar predicament, they would lend their support to a motion he was about to make. It had for its object the obtaining the decision of the committee, whether it would not be better to make some general regulations respecting the import, continuing the mode of collection as used by the several states under their respective laws, and subjecting those officers to the same penalties for neglect of duty, to which they were liable by the existing law of the respective states.

Mr. Scott divided the subject, which agitated the committee into two heads. One—what articles should be subject to a particular tax; and what should be suffered to remain in the common mass, liable only to an import ad valorem. The other was—what ought to be the sums imposed upon such articles respectively.

On the first head, he supposed some rule would be drawn up for the selection of such articles, either because it might tend to encourage domestic manufacture, or because the article will come at a proportionable cheaper rate than others; or else it was an article of luxury proper for the legislature to discontinue.

Now his opinion was, that in putting the question on charging the quantum of import on each, it would be necessary to divide it, in order to learn if the opinion of the committee was in favor of the article being selected from the others. And when that was decided, then to ascertain what the additional import should be. This distinction appeared to him necessary, because there were some articles enumerated that did not appear to have any such reason in their favor as he had just mentioned.—There was one particularly, which he disliked (the editor supplies it to be Salt.) Some gentlemen might be against others of them; therefore he wished the committee would agree to conduct the business in the mode he ascribed.

Mr. Madison expressed an apprehension that his Honorable colleague's motion was out of order, not only because the committee had determined to proceed to filling up the blanks, but because it would be one committee instructing another; for no doubt it was in the recollection of every member, that a committee had been appointed to consider of the subject, which it was proposed to this committee now to decide upon; he meant that appointed for reporting a bill for the collection, &c. of the import. And although this was a committee of the whole house, he did not conceive them any more than a subcommittee capable of instructing another. If the Hon. gentleman's motion would be



any how in order, it must be in the house, and not in the committee.

Mr. Bond did not think it necessary to debate the question of order, though he adhered to his original ideas on the main subject. He should therefore, in order to save time, withdraw his motion, and present it in the house.

The committee now proceeded to fill up the blanks, and it was agreed that a duty be laid

Upon all spirits of Jamaica proof, 15 cents per gallon.

Upon all other spirituous liquors 12 do.

Upon molasses, 6 ditto.

This last article caused a pretty considerable debate. Mr. Madison proposed a duty of 8 cents, and supported its propriety by stating, how necessary it was to come at the duty upon country made rum, which must be in the way now proposed, or by an excise. For his part, he did not hesitate to take the former as the most convenient and agreeable.

Mr. Parker seconded Mr. Madison's motion, and approved of high duties on ardent spirits as a gentle means of reforming the abuses which the immoderate use occasions.

Mr. Lawrence considered this article as a necessary of life in some parts of the union; all that was urged of it in virtue of this quality, and in what he thought the duty of 8 cents too high. Moreover it was the low as a very extensive and valuable manufacture, and as such, required to be delicately touched by the legislature.

Mr. Madison readily admitted the last gentleman's objections, and wished, if there was a possibility of determining that the gentleman would point it out; but he insisted with great energy on the propriety of a proportionable duty on so much as was distilled into rum, not only because the consumers of all kinds of ardent liquors ought to contribute towards the revenue, but because if country rum was clear of duty, it would speedily rival the others, and so prove the importation, and of consequence lose the United States all that revenue which they relied on from these articles.

Mr. Fitzsimons supported the motion also.

Mr. Godwin opposed it, as much too high. Turning to the Journals of Congress, 1783, he showed it was eight times as high as what was then in contemplation. This was not upon the proportion which the committee had just offered on rum. He would agree however to two cents, though considering it as an article of food, the tax ought to be much lighter.

Mr. Tucker saw a good deal of embarrassment attending the precipitation with which the house went on in this business; he hoped for more deliberation, and that they would abandon for the present all idea of making their present regulation permanent, until their information and knowledge assure them of the propriety.

Mr. Ames opposed the duty of 8 cents also and went to show how severely it would affect the distillers of New-England, which might with the encouragement of the United States Government extend a rivalry in this valuable article into many nations; but if so high a duty was laid it would be a deadly blow to them. Nor did the mischief end here, for molasses being a common exchange for the productions of that part of the country; the people who now took their fish, would discontinue their purchase, unless they are permitted to make payment in the article of molasses, and this might result in a very disagreeable manner their fisheries and their commerce.

The debate was spun out to a considerable length, when Mr. Madison withdrew his motion for 8 cents, and moved 7 cents; but this being lost, it was agreed to fill the blank with 6 cents.

All Madeira wines were ordered to pay a duty of 33 1/3 cents per gallon. All other wines 20 cents per gallon.

The article of tea was passed over for the present, by common consent.

Brown sugar was charged with 1 cent per pound.

Refined sugar 3 do.

Other sugars 2 do.

Coffee 2 1/2 do.

After which the committee rose and reported progress.

A bill for regulating the manner of taking the oath prescribed by the constitution, was presented to the house, read a first time and ordered to lie on the table.

The committee to whom the additional rules of the house had been committed,

reported the same, with alterations:— They were then taken up and agreed to. Adjourned till to-morrow.

Wednesday, April 15.

A memorial of John Churchman, respecting the principles of the magnetic variations and his discoveries therein, was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Tucker presented the memorial of Dr. Ramfay, alleging, that the Hon. William Smith, Esq. who had appeared as one of the representatives of South Carolina, to take his seat in Congress, was not eligible, he not having been, agreeably to the Constitution, seven years a citizen of the United States, previous to the time of his election.

Mr. Tucker expressed a wish that this subject might be handled with the utmost attention and delicacy. Dr. Ramfay, he said, was a man of high character in South Carolina; having been frequently called to the most honorable offices in the state. He had repeatedly represented it in Congress, he had been frequently in the Legislature, and a member of the Executive Council. Mr. Smith he said, was also a man highly respectable, and had often been distinguished by his fellow citizens. It was not from any improper conduct, that his election was contested. His appearance on this floor was a proof that he had never forfeited the esteem of his countrymen.

On motion, the memorial of Dr. Ramfay was referred to the committee of elections.

Mr. Brudinet from the committee appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate, respecting rules for conducting conferences, &c. reported a set of rules, the consideration of which was postponed.

Mr. Bayson, from the committee to whom it was referred to consider of and report to the house, respecting the ceremonial of receiving the President, and to whom was also referred, a letter from the chairman of a committee of the Senate to the speaker, communicating an instruction from that house to a committee thereof, to report, if any and what arrangements are necessary, for the reception of the Vice President, made the following report:

That Mr. Osceola, the proprietor of the house lately occupied by the President of Congress, bequeathed to put the same, and the furniture thereof in proper condition for the residence of the President of the United States, and otherwise, at the expense of the United States, to provide for his temporary accommodation.

That it will be most eligible in the first instance, that a committee of three members from the Senate, and five from the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Houses respectively, attend to receive the President, at such place at his still embark from New-York for this city, and conduct him without form, to the house lately occupied by the President of Congress, and that at such time thereafter, as the President shall signify it will be most convenient for him, he be formally received by both Houses.

That a committee of two members from the Senate and three members from the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Houses respectively, wait on the Vice-President of the United States, as soon as he shall come to this city, and in the name of the Congress of the United States congratulate him on his arrival.

The said reports being considered, were accepted.

A letter from the Chief Justice of the State of New-York, addressed to the speaker, was read, informing that John Beckley, Esq. Clerk to the House of Representatives, had appeared before him, and taken the oath required by the constitution.

The House went into a committee of the whole, according to the order of the day. The committee proceeded to fill up the blanks in the resolution on the subject of imports, in the following manner:

On all cocoa one cent per lb.—On every gallon of beer, ale or porter, imported in casks, eight cents.—On every dozen of bottled beer, ale or porter, twenty-four cents.—On all candles of tallow, four cents per lb.—Candles of wax or sperm-candle, six cents per lb.—On cheese, four cents per lb.—On soap, two cents per lb.—On boots, fifty cents per pair.—On shoes, fifteen cents per pair.—On all unwrought steel, fifty six cents per hundred weight.

On the subject of this article, debates ensued. Mr. Lee moved to strike out the enumeration. In this he was supported

by Mr. Tucker, and opposed by Mr. Clymer and Mr. Fitzsimons. On one side it was contended, that the duty would operate unequally on the state, would bear hard upon the agricultural interest, and create a monopoly in favor of a few manufacturers. On the other hand, it was said, that it was the duty of the general government to encourage all our domestic manufactures. That of this article, three hundred tons have been produced the last year in the state of Pennsylvania; that by giving further encouragement, sufficient quantities would soon be made, to supply the United States, and that though it might be in its first operation a little unequal, it was the duty of gentlemen not to adhere too rigidly to distinctions of local interest, when these interests were inconsistent with the common good, that in the operation of the entire revenue system, there would be probably an even balance of benefit.

The question on Mr. Lee's motion was taken and lost; when the blank was filled up as above mentioned.

On cables and tarred cordage, a duty of fifty cents per hundred weight was agreed on; on untarred ditto, sixty cents per hundred weight.—On twine and pack thread, one dollar per hundred weight.

Mr. Tucker presented a petition from Doar & Ramfay, requesting the House to secure to him a copy right for his publication of the History of the Revolution of South Carolina. A committee was appointed to report a bill on general principles.

Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

LEXINGTON June 13.

On Wednesday the 3d Inst. 2 men and three boys were fishing on Floyds fork of Salt River, when a party of Indians fell in with them, killed the two men and took the boys prisoners.

We are since informed, that one of the boys have returned, and informs that the Indians gave him a Tomahawk and kicking, ordered him to return and inform his people what had become of his companions.

About the 20th ult. the Indians fired on 9 French men going up the Wabash River, killed 4 and wounded three: coming to the dead, they discovered one of them to be a French trader, who was married to a daughter of Jo. Brant the famous Indian chief, on which they assailed in pulling the arrows out of the wounded men, then went off, leaving every thing unmolested farther.

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FOR sale a tract of land near the forks of Elk-Horn, containing 163 acres on which is about fifty acres cleared, being part of a Military Survey granted to General Adam Stevens, for terms apply to

John Strode.

Strodes Station, June 9 1789. 44.

It is currently reported that Nancy Harrison wife to Nicholas Harrison, of Bourbon County, has lately gone down the Ohio in company with Col. John Hingsford.

42 Lawrence Harrison

I DO hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on two bonds I gave Samuel Hinch, the one for £200 payable the first day of October next, the other for £84 payable the first day of October 1790, as I am determined not to pay either of the said bonds, until I get a sufficient title to a part of land sold to me by said Hinch, in consideration for the said bonds. CONRAD CUSTER. Bourbon June 11, 1789. 44.

T O B E L E T

A TRACT of rich land about six miles from Lexington, on the left of the road leading to Johnsons Mill, on the waters of Elk Horn Creek, in a well settled neighbourhood; for terms and further particulars direct or apply to Mr. Henry Alderson, at Mr. R. Chhns near Lexington, or to the printer hereof, who knows the land.

N.B. Ten acres of the above to be leased by contract, for which payment will be made in hard dollars: enquire as above. 45.

Whereas I have some time this spring advertised a certain covering horse in my possession, described as the

ARABIAN GRAY,

of high blood &c. &c. And whereas he has not been honored with one mare, I hereby certify that I will give the one half of the four dollars heretofore claimed, one per season, for each mare of good family, that may apply between this and the expiration of the season. In order to establish the reputation of the horse.

John Crittenden. June 8, 1789. 44.

RUN away from the subscriber living in Woodford county, a negro man named BILLY, about 18 years old, a yellow complexion, thick lips, a large flat foot, 5 feet 8 inches high, well proportioned, very artful, sensible and insinuating; has a small lump on his stomach about the size of a common rifle ball, had on when he went away, a blue coarse cloth coat bound with yellow, leather breeches, and took with him a Country made mixed cloth coat, also a rifle gun, he understands stilling, making and the whiplaw very well, supposed to be gone to the Indians; If the above Negro is taken on this side of the Ohio river, I will give five pounds, and if on the other side from the Indians £20 or 100 gallons of whiskey and all reasonable charges if delivered to Col. Pasterford in Lexington, or to the subscriber on Cane run, about 8 miles from Lexington. 42 44 Robert Sanders.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a black mare, with a star in her forehead, about fourteen hands and a half high, about four years old, appraised to £9. 6. 8. Also a year old bay horse colt, with a blaze in his face, appraised to £4. 13. 4. Henry Sanders. Woodford, May 18, 1789. 1/6 4244

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on little Hickman, about three miles from Hogans ferry, a sorrel horse, 14 hands high, light made, four years old, a small star and snip, near hind foot white, a small knocking bell, no brand, one saddle shoe on the near side; appraised to £7. 10. JAMES JOLLIFF. 44

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near Elijah Craig's Mill, a bay mare, thirteen hands and a half high, a small star in her forehead, one hind foot white, two years old no brand appraised to £5. Ambrose Chritty May 6, 1789. 44

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near Cave's mill Fayette County, a BAY MARE with a blaze in her face blind in her near eye, a rib broke on the near side, a scar on the off hip, about thirteen hands and a half high, about fourteen years old, no brand perceptible, trot natural; appraised to £3. 44 James White.

TAKEN up by the subscriber in Fayette county, a sorrel mare colt, two years old this spring, with a blaze face, neither dock'd nor branded; possessed and appraised to three pounds fifteen shillings. JOHN DUPUY. Mar. 15, 1789. 44

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living below Lexington, a dark bay mare, about 13 hands and a half high, in a small star, trots, branded on the right shoulder 12. Appraised to £7. 44 JAMES MOORE. Fayette County, May 12, 1789.